

Chap. XXXIX. That the same accidents often happen to different people,	Page 101
Chap. XL. Concerning the creation of the Decemviri at Rome; what is most worthy of notice in it; and whether such an Institution may be of greater prejudice or advantage to a Commonwealth,	102
Chap. XLI. That it is impolitic in any man, who was humble and merciful before, to become arrogant and cruel on a sudden, and without observing any gradation,	107
Chap. XLII. How prone Mankind are to corruption,	108
Chap. XLIII. That those who fight out of a principle of honour, make the best and most faithful soldiers,	ibid.
Chap. XLIV. That a multitude without a Head can do but little; and that they should not threaten to make an ill use of power, before they have obtained it,	110
Chap. XLV. That it is a bad precedent to break a new Law, especially in the Legislator himself: and that it is very dangerous for those that govern States to multiply injuries, and repeat them every day,	111
Chap. XLVI. That men usually rise from one degree of ambition to another; endeavouring in the first place to secure themselves from oppression, and afterwards to oppress others,	113
Chap. XLVII. Though the People are sometimes mistaken in general points, yet they seldom or never err in particulars,	114
Chap. XLVIII. To prevent a mean or wicked man from being advanced to the Magistracy, care should be taken to set a candidate of the noblest family, and most eminent merit, in competition with one of the basest and vilest of the People,	118
Chap. XLIX. If such Cities as Rome, which were originally free, found it exceeding difficult to make laws sufficiently effectual to secure their liberties; it is almost impossible for those that have always been in a state of servility and dependence, ever to become free,	119
Chap. L. That no one Magistrate or Council should have it in their power to stop the course of public affairs in a Commonwealth,	122
Chap. LI. That a Prince or Republic should seem to do that out of favour and liberality, which they are forced to do by necessity,	123
Chap. LII. The best, the safest, and least offensive way to repress the insolence of a private person, who grows too powerful in a Commonwealth, is to be before-hand with him in the means he takes to advance himself,	124
Chap. LIII. That the People, deluded by a false appearance of advantage, often seek their own destruction: and that they are easily moved by magnificent hopes and promises.	125
Chap. LIV. How greatly the presence of a grave man in authority contributes to appease an enraged multitude,	129
Chap.	